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MONNUTHA SRIHINKONG: PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN WATER POLLUTION PREVENTION: A CASE STUDY OF TAMBOL KAENGKHOI MUNICIPALITY, SARABURI PROVINCE. THESIS ADVISORS: SIRICHAI CHINATANGKUL, Ph.D., RACHANONT SUPAPONGPICHATE, Ph.D., SUBPHACHAI SUKARAWAN, M.S., 188 p. ISBN 974-663-747-9

The objectives of this research were to study the level of people's participation in water pollution prevention and the necessity of the construction of a wastewater treatment system. Effects of independent variables on people's participation were analyzed. Problems were investigated and recommendations were also made to motivate people's participation in Tambol Kaengkhohi municipality. Methodology used in this study was survey research. A set of interview schedules which consisted of 357 family leaders or housewives who lived in Tambol Kaengkhohi municipality were used for data collection. Data were analyzed by the computer, using the Statistical Packages for the Social Sciences (SPSS for Windows), by using percentage, mode, arithmetic mean, standard deviation, t-test and one way analysis of variance.

The results of analysis indicated that most of the respondents had an immediate level of participation in water pollution prevention. However, they desired a large role of participation in the construction project of a wastewater treatment system. Comparisons were made to test the effects of individual factors on participation level, they indicated that people's participation in prevention and solution of wastewater at the household level were a function of people's opinions and knowledge at a significant level of 0.05. However, levels of such participations were not a function of gender, age, occupation, education, residence rights, type of residence and access to information about water pollution. Variables effecting level of participation in a construction project of a wastewater treatment system, at a significant level of 0.05, included an access to information of water pollution and knowledge of water pollution. Gender, age, occupation, education, residence rights, type of residence and people's opinions, however, did not effect level of participation in the construction of a wastewater treatment system. Obstructions to people's participation level were the lack of convenient time and economic problems.

On the basics of the above results, it is therefore proposed that the government should increasingly implement a public relations approaches to educate people on the water pollution problems. In addition, the government should emphasize the importance of promoting people's participation in solving wastewater problems at the household level and in the construction of wastewater treatment systems.